BRIDAY, DEG. C, 2044.

The PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, arrived here at about six o'clock last night. In order to spread it before our readers at the carliest moment we set to work upon it immediately, and have been ourself and night. We hope our patrons will appreciate our endeavours to lay before them at nience may be to us.

in regard to others. President's Message. Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secre-To the Senate and House of tary of State and Her Britannic Maiesty's Minis-Representatives of the United States: ter Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary resid-We have continued cause for expressing our ing at Washington, relative to the rights of their gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. the benefits and blessings which our country, un- That negotiation is still pending. Should it, duder his kind Providence has enjoyed during the ring your session, be brought to a definitive conclupast year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes sion, the result will be promptly communicated to through which we have passed, nothing has occur- Congress. I would however, again call your attenred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the tion to the recommendations contained in previous harmony of our political system. The great moral messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that Territory. The establishment of milispectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having tare posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate performed the high and important function of electin comparative safety to the fertile regions below ing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision venrs, without the commission of any acta of violence, or the manifestation of a spirit of insubordiof the existing convention for the joint occupation nation to the laws. The great and inestimable of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain, and right of suffrage, has been exercised by all who the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would were invested with it, under the laws of the differconstitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, ent States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of ottack then the Indians, and be enabled of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of institutions under which it is our happiness to live. travel. Legislative enactments should also be made That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not which should spread over him the ægis of our laws, less true, than highly creditable to them. Vast so as to afford protection to his person and propermultitudes have assembled, from time to time, at tv when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government has been various places, for the purpose of canvassing the much more careful of the intererts of such of her merits and pretensions of those who were presentpeople as are to he found in that rountry, than the ed for their suffrages; but no armed soldiery has United States. She has made necessary provision been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A for their security and protection against the acts of principle much more controlling was found in the the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of her laws.love of order and obedience to the laws, which Whatever may be the result of the pending negowith mere individual exceptions, every where pos-, tiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford sesses the American mind, and controls with an inme the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and fafluence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We cannot dwell upon this picture without recog- vorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the nizing in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the People, to the institutions under best efforts of the Government will continue to be which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity. __ directed to this end. The great objection which has always prevailed It would have given me the highest gratification, the election, by the People, of their Chief in this, my last annual communication to Con-Executive officer, has been the apprehension of tu- gress, to have been able to announce to you the mults and disorders, which might involve in ruin complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United the entire Government. A security sgainst this, is States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesfound not only in the fact before alluded to, but in ty, which were adverted to in a previous message. the additional fact that, we live under a confedera It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in cy embracing already twenty-six States; no one owhich has power to control the election The popu-f respect to the large and valuable commerce which lar vote in each State is taken at the time appointed exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be, with the greatby the laws, and such vote is announced by its est promptitude, removed,-that it must be regard-Electoral College, without reference to the decision ed as cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays of the other States. The right of suffrage, and the should be permitted to intervene. It is true that, mode of conducting the election, is regulated by the in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded laws of each State; and the election is distinctly to, are, altogether, insignificant in amount, when federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is compared with the ample resources of that great that, unlike what might be the results under a connation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly sonsolidated system, riotous proceedings, should that limited class which arise under seizures and they prevail, could only affect the elections in sindetentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at

gle States, without disturbing, to any dangerous extent, the tranquility of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy-each member of which is supreme—as to all matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal peace and hapiness,-while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all, the protection of its citizens, in matters not domestic-has been so far crowned with complete success. The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and, under the guide and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists. the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure or effort which may be made to alienate the States, or the People of the States, in sentiment and feeling, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred observance of the guarranties of the Constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeopardy. The guarantee of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of the trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States-leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege, which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness:-these are the great and important guarrantees of the Constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish, and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative the ability of Representatives from that remote region to come up to the Capitol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of Federal legislation. Thus it is that, in the progress of time, the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system or Government be extended to now distant and unin habited regions. In view of the vast wildernessvet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist us in the great work of advancing the standard of civilization, and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of culti-

to enable us to consummate these high purposes. One of the strengest objections which has been urged against confederacies, by writers on Government, is, the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign Governments, or the People of foreign States, either in their local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or endangered the safety of the whole Confederacy. We cannot hope to be entirely exempt from such attempts on our peace and safety. The United States are becoming too important in population and resources not to attract the observation of other nations. It. therefore, may, in the progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in the States in which they may prevail, and in no degree affecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully, but secretly, encouraged with a view to undermine the Union. Such opinions may become the foundation of political parties, until at last, the conflict of opinion. producing an alienation of friendly feeling among the People of the different States, may involve in one general destruction the happy institutions under which we live. It should ever be borne in mind that what is true in regard to individuals, is equally so in regard to States. An interference of one in the affairs of another, is the fruitful source of absolute rejection, gave instructions to our Minis-

aated life. Our prayers should evermore be offer-

ed up to the Father of the Universe for his wis-

ed thaf the good sense of the American People efforts, in this respect, have been unsuccessful. I will ever be ready to repel all such attempts, should am, nevertheless, not without hope that, the great

There has been no material change in our fo- the treaty, may yet be realized. reign relations since my last Annual Message to I am happy to inform you that, Belgium has, by Congress. With all the Powers of Europe we con- an "arrete royale," issued in July last, assimilated tinue on the most friendly terms. Indeed, it af- the flag of the United States to her own, so far as fords me much satisfaction to state, that at no for- the direct trade between the two countries is conmer period has the peace of that enlightened and cerned. This measure will prove of gret servicea our workmen, engaged upon it all last important quarter of the globe ever been, apparent- to our shipping interest; the trade having, heretoly, more firmly established. The conviction that fore, been carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms. I peace is the true policy of nations, would seem to be flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a mogrowing and becoming deeper amongst the enlight- diffication of her system, relating to the tobacco the earliest moment all matters of import- ened every where; and there is no people who have trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculance, whatever the fatigue and inconve- a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiments, and ture of the United-states, and operate to the mutu-

the time the wrong was committed, of their being

engaged in the slave-trade,-deeply affect the sen-

sibilities of this Government and People. Great

Britain having recognized her responsibility to re-

pair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases,

leaves nothing to be regretted upon the subject, as

to all cases prior to the Treaty of Washington,

than the delay in making suitable reparation in

such of them as fall plainly within the principle

of others, which she has long since adjusted. The

injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these-

claims, fall with severity upon the individual clai-

mants, and makes a strong appeal to her magna.

nimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement.

Other matters, arising out of the construction of

The labors of the joint commission appointed

by the two Governments to run the dividing line,

established by the Treaty of Washington, were,

obviously our interest to cultivate the most amica-

to disturb those relations. Russia, the great north-

ern power, under the judicious sway of her Em-

ence and improvement; while France, guided by

ticles of agricultural production; and yielding, in

through several measures which it had adopted, all

directed to the accomplishment of this important

result. The treaty was, therefore negotiated; by

which essential reductions were secured in the du-

ties levied by the Zoll Verein, on tobacco, rice and

lard, accompanied by a stipulation for the admis-

sion of raw cotton, free of duty. In exchange for

which highly important concessions, a reduction

of duties, imposed by the laws of the United

States on a variety of articles, most of which were

admitted free of all duty under the act of Con-

gress commonly known as the Compromise law,

and but few of which were produced in the Uni-

ted States, was stipulated for on our part. This

treaty was communicated to the Senate at an car-

ly day of its last session, but not acted upon until

near its close; when, for the want, as I am bound

to presume, of full time to consider it, it was laid

on the table. This procedure had the effect of

virtually rejecting it, in consequence of a stipula-

tion contained in the treaty that its ratification

should be exchanged on or before a day which ha

already passed. The Executive, acting upon the

fair interference that the Senate did not intend its

blessiongs from the prevailing peace.

existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will

continue to be urged upon her attention.

be able to make up for lost time.

adopting the means of preserving and giving it per- al advantage of both countries. manence, than those of the United States. Amongst No definite intelligence has yet been received We have no time to make remarks this these, the first and most effective are, no doubt, the from our Minister, of the conclusion of a Treaty week, on this important document. In strict observance of justice, and the honest and with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to our next we expect to do so. We venture punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is induce the strongest hopes that, the mission will be to say that ours is the first edition of the not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the crowned with success. world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce

With Brszil our relations continue on the most "Message," issued from any press in the their observance and fulfilment, in reference to our-friendly footing. The commercial intercourse be-State. Hurrah for the Journal office !!! selves, than to observe and fulfil them, on our part, tween that growing Empire and the United-states is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that, the firmest relation of amity and good will, should continue to be cultivated hetween them.

advantages which were intended to be secured by

The Republic of New Grenada still withholds. notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Blackford to produce a different result-indemnity in the case of the brig "Morris.' And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our Minister, and the Minister of foreign affairs of that government, for the payment of \$18,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case—has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these

Our late Minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United-states without having effeccted an adjustment in the second claim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms; and, in the event of a failure to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive at as early a day us possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted, to the attention of Congress, the Convention with the Republic of Peru of the 17th of March, 1841, providing for the justment of the claims of citizens of the Unitedstates against that Republic; but no definitive actice was taken upon the subject. I again invite to it

your attention and prompt action. In my last annual Message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said that, after eight years United-states had a direct interest in the question. adopted the suggestion of the Executive upon commend. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory the subject of annexation, it could not passi-Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers; which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United-states. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities npon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well-known lispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the U-

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war and has either made, or proposes to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations, preparatory to the commoncement of hostilities, full of threats, revolting to humanity; and which if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings, and it felt it to be due, as well to itself as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be mide to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was accordingly done, as will be seen by unfortunately, much delayed in the commencethe copy of the accompanying despatch from ment of the season, by the failure of Congross, at the Secretary of State to the United States ts last session, to make a timely appropriation of Envoy at Mexico. Mexico has no right to i unds to meet the expenses of the American party, jeopard the peace of the world by urging any fand by other causes. The United States Comlonger a useless and fruitless contest. Such missioner, however, expresses his expectation that, a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it by increased diligence and energy, the party will be on this? A war of desolation, such as is We continue to receive assurances of the most now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged friendly feelings on the part of all the other Eurowithout involving our peace and tranquility pean powers; with each, and all of whom, it is so It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citble relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence izens, inhabiting adjoining States: and our of any event which would be likely, in any degree, neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants peror, is constantly advancing in the road of scifrom the United States, under invitation held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course emigrants have left behind them friends and calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain relatives who would not fail to sympathize has obtained a breathing spell of some duration with them in their difficulties, and who would from the internal convulsions which have, through he led by those sympathies to participate in so many years, marred her prosperity; while Austheir struggles, however energetic the action tria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the of the government to prevent it. Nor would other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, I informed the two Houses of Congress in my which occupy the extensive regions contigumessage of December last, that instruction had ous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, been given to Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berand who are in possession of large tracts of lin, to negotiate a treaty with the Germanic States composing the Zoll Verein, if it could be done __ country within the limits of Texas, be likely stipulating, as far as it was practicable to accom- to remain passive. The inclinations of those plish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous numerous tribes lead them invariably to war

duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading ar- whenever pretexts exist. Mexico had no just ground of displeasure areturn, on our part a reduction of duties on such gainst this government or people for negotiaarticles, the production of their industry, as should ting the treaty. What interest of hers was efnot come into competition, or but a limited one, feeted by the treaty ?- She was despoiled of with articles the product of our manufacturing in- nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. dustry. The Executive, in giving such instruc- The independence of Texas was recognized dom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as tions, considered itself as acting in strict conformi- by several of the leading powers of the earth. ty with the wishes of Congress. as made known She was free to treat-free to adopt her own line of policy-free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happixess.-Her government and people decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happinsss and glory. What principle of good faith then was violated? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure sho'ld have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Herinability to reconquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight-now nine -years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the meantime Texas has been growing in pepulation and resources. Emigration has flowed into her tetritory, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her guous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of re- act, any design on our part to do so with their thy condition. strength by adding to her domain the conti-

family dissensions and neighborhood disputes; and ter at Berlin to re-open the pogotiation so far as to volt from the control of the Central Govern possessions on this Continent. We have infamily dissensions and neighborhood disputes; and the same cause affects the peace, happiness and prosperity of States. It may be most devoutly hoped that the good sense of the American People efforts, in this respect, have been unsuccessful. I 1 vorable opportunity to procliam their inde- of Europe have made, from time to time, in wise and prudent forecast to meet unforseen such as to have p endence, and to form close alliances with every part of the world. We seek no con- contingencies, the Legislature itself may tion af any in endence, and to form close alliances with every part of the world the come to be seized with a disposition to in- ties upon this head have rould only endure for a season. The interests accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free jects, many of which may—and most pro- vernment. f Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be bet- and independent herself, she asks to be receiv- bably would—be found to conflict with the

reat with her on the most liberal basis.

Ience the boundaries of Texas were left un-

efined by the treaty. The Executive pro-

osed to settle these upon terms that all the

may be upon it, Mexico will see the impor-

arms. The decision of the people and the

states, on this great and interesting subject,

has been decisively manifested. The ques-

tion of annexation has been presented rakedly

to their consideration. By the treaty itself

all collateral and incidental issues, which

were calculated to divide and distract the pub-

Texas shall be annexed to the Union prompt-

ly and immediately. It may be hoped that

in carrying into execution the public will,

thus declared, all collateral issues may be a-

voided. Future legislatures can best decide

as to the number of states which should be

formed out of the territory, when the time

has arrived, for deciding that question.

So with all others. by the treaty, the

United States has assumed the payment of

ing \$10,000,000; to be paid, with the excep-

tion of a sum falling short of \$400,000, exclu-

sively out of the proceeds of the sales of her

public lands. We could not, with honor, take

the lands, without assuming the full payment

to induce a doubt that the disposition of Tex-

as remains unaltered. No intimation of an

altered determination, on the part of her Gov-

ernment and people, has been furnished to the

Executive. She still desires to throw her-

self under the protection of our laws, and to

partake of the blessings of our federative sys-

tem; while every American interest would

seem to require it. The extension of our

coastwise and foreign trade, to an amount al-

most incalculable-the enlargement of the

market for our manufactures-a constantly

growing market for our agricultural produc-

tions-safety to our frontiers, and additional

Nothing has occurred since your last session

of all incumbrances upon them.

world should have pronounced just and rea-

Republic was an independent state. Mexico tion to the retail trade, the order for the expuisance and that of a more recent Composed as in the Unnion, of separate and coast, could also be so coast, could also be so coast, Republic was an independent state. Mexico tion to the retain trade, the order to make and parts of our had, it is true, threatened war against the U- sion of foreigners, and that of a more recent Composed as in the Uunion, of separate and coast, could also be so constructed as to be efnited States, in the event the treaty of annex- date in regard to passports—all of which are independent States, a patriotic Legislature ficient as war vessels when needed; and would, ation was ratified.—The Executive could not considered as in violation of the Treaty of will not fail in consu ting the interests of the in order to renel attacks. permit itself to be influenced by this threat. Amity and Commerce between the two coun-It presented in this, the spirit of our people, tries, have led to a correspondence of consid-and thus ensure that permanency in have already added less that other nations It presented in this, the spirit of our people, tries, have led to a correspondence of the Whole; and thus ensure that permanency in have already added large numbers of steam who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but erable length between the Minister for Fo- whole; and thus ensure that permanency in have already added large numbers of steam. nothing to intimidation. A war, under any reign Relations and our Representative at the policy of the Government without which ships to their naval armaments; and that this bircumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. all efforts to advance the public prosperity are new and powerful agent is destined to revoluthe United States is the last nation to desire They remain still unadjusted; and many and vain and fruitless. This great and vitally tionize the condition of the world. It becomes

of our own continent, upon matters highly in- ing a body of Texian troops under the com- in its execution. teresting to both, and that upon a naked mand of Major Snively, by an efficer in the I refer you to the report of the Secretary of and unsustained pretention of claim by a third service of the United States, acting under the war, for exhibition of the condition of the arpower, to control the free will of the power orders of our Government; and the forcible my; and recommend to you, as well worthy with whom we treat-devoted as we may be entry into the Custom House at Bryarly's your best consideration, many of the suggesto peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly re- Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of tions it contains. The Secretary in no delations with the whole world, the executive the United States, and taking away theretrom gree exaggerates the great importance, of presdoes not he sitate to say that, the people of the the goods seized by the Collector of the Cus- sing forward, without delay, in the work of U. S. would be ready to brave all consequent toms, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, srecting and finishing the fortifications, to ces, sooner than submit to such condition. have been adjusted; so far as the powers of which he particularly alludes. Much has But no apprehension of war was entertained the Executive extend. The correspondence been done towards placing our cities and by the Executive, and I must express trankly between the two Governments in reference to roadsteads in a state of security against the he opinion that, had the treaty been ratified both subjects, will be found amongst the ac- hazards of hostile attack, within the last four by the senate, it would have been followed by companying documents. It contains a full years; but considering the new elements a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction statement of all the facts and circumstances, which have been, of late years, employed of Mexico, of every matter in difference be with the views taken on both sides, and the in the propelling of ships, utpe formidable imtween the two countries. Seeing then that principles on which the questions have been plements of destruction which have been new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas adjusted. It remains for Congress to make brought into service we cannot be too active of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that the necessary appropriation to carry the ar- or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the was time that the war should have ceased. The these were brought about because Texas hal rangement into effect, which I respectfully re- means of defence. I refer you, also, to his

> vely have folded its arms and permitted a war, sury, affords a subject for general congratulaThe Executive has abated no effort in carryment which is not just to its own people, can neithreatened to be accompanied by every act tion. The paralysis which had fallen on ing into effect the well-established policy of the claim their affection, nor the respect of the threatened to be accompanied by every and the first the first could mark a barbarous age, to be waged trade and commerce, and which subjected the the Government, which contemplates a re-Government to the necessity of resorting to moval of all the tribee residing within the been paid to those matters which relate more im-Other considerations of a controlling char- loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a limits of the several Stotes, beyond those lim- mediately to the great concerns of the country. acter influenced the course of the executive. large amount, has passed away; and, after its; and it is now enabled to congratulate the Order and efficiency in each branch of the public The treaty which had thus been negotiated, the payment of upwards of \$7,000,000, on count y at the prospect of an early consum- service, have prevailed; accompanied by a system had failed to receive the ratification of the se- account of the interest, and in redemption of mation of this object. Many of the tribes of the most rigid responsibility, on the past of the nate.—One of the chief objections which was more tuan \$5,000,000 of the public debt, have already made great progress in the arts receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in ilurged against it, was found to consist in the which falls due on the 1st of Jan. next, any of civilized life; and through the operation of lustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to fact, that the question of annexation had not setting apart upwards of \$2,000,000 for the the schools established among them, aided be noticed, that the revenues of the Government. been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and by the efforts of the pious men of various re amounting, in the last four years, to upwards of in the United States. However untenable meeting an instalment of the debts of the corligious denominations—who devote them- \$120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed. such an objection was esteemed to be, in view porate cities of the District of Columbia—an selves to the task of their improvement—we though the numerous Governmental agents, withof the unquestionable power of the executive estimated surplus of upwards at \$7,000,000, may fondly hope that, the remains of the out the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of to negotiate the treaty, and the great and las over and above the existing appropriations, formidable tribes which were once masters of serious commentary. ting interests involved in the question, I fel will remain in the Treasury at the close of this country will, in their transition from the it to be my duty to submit the whole subject the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes savage state, to a condition of refinement and to Congress, as the best expounder of popul continue outstanding, as heretofore, that sur- cultivation, add another bright trophy to alar sentiment. No definitive action having plus will be considerably augmented. Al- dorn the labors of a well-directed philanthro- expenditure under suitable agents; and are destinbeen taken on the subject by Congress, the thogh all interest has ceased upon them, and py. question referred itself directly to the decision the Government has invited their return to of the states and the people. The great pop- the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; the Navy, will explain to you the situation ular election which has just terminated, afford affording great facilities to commerce, and es- of that branch of the service. The present the best opportunity of ascertaining the will tablishing the fact that, under a well-regulated organization of the Department, imparts to of the states, and the people upon it. Pending system of finance, the Government has re- its operations great efficiency : but I concur that issue it became the imperative duty of sources within itself, which render it indepen- fully in the propriety of a division of the Buthe executive to inform Mexico that the ques-

tion of annexation was still before the Ameri- but also of bank facilities. can people, and that until their decision was remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due to a certain extent, information and qualificapronounced, any serious invasion of Texas at an earlier day; since their redemption would be tions altogether dissimilar. would be regarded as an attempt to forests! entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well their judgment, and could not be looked upon worthy the considerat on of Congress whether the with indifference. I am most happy to inlaw establishing the sinking fund-under the operform you, that no such invasion has taken ation of which the debts of the Revolution and last place; and I trust that whatever your action war with Great Britian were, to a great extent, extinguished-should not, with proper modifications, tance of deciding the matter by a resort to (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and peaceful expedients, in preference to those of mited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enected. Such provision, which would authorize the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great exteut, those fluctuations in the price of its se, curities; which might, under other circumstancesaffect ne credit. No apprehension of this sort is, lic councils, were carefully avoided. These at this moment, entertained; since the stock of the were left to the wisdom of the future to deter-Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a de- yet been commenced towards the establishmine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation; and in that form it has preciation, and could fits no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hawls of the holders; but a soon as the title is perfected, no further delay been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiwise and prudent forecast admenishes us to place will be permitted to intervene. It is well ment. A controlling majority of the people, beyond the reach of contingency are public credit. and a large majority of the states, have deci-It must also be a matter of unminged gratifica-tion, that, under the existing financial system— rope-walk, in connection with the connempladed in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the people and the states, that

resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of ted Navy Yrrd, as a measure no only of e-1816,—the currency of the country has attained conomy but as highly useful and necessary. state of perfect soundness; and the rates of ex- The only establishment of the sort now conchange between different parts of the Union which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the and the advantages of a similar establishment, great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the states-are now reduced to specie from place to place, and the risk incident to the operation. In a new country like that of the operation. In a new country like that of the tant che acter in connection with the exice. United States-where so many inducements are held out for speculation-the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any desthe debts of Texas, to an amount not exceed- cription, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania every where seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and, iu the language of the day, moindividuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of that the Department should be self-sustained; not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and but it may become necessary, with the wisest but regard as closely connected with the honor, the the country is overrun with an indebtedness so regard to the public interests, to introduce giory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes ne- quarters, so to alter the tariff of tetter postage cessary on the part of the Government to guard as to reduce the amount of tax at present imagainst this state of thiugs. The depositories must posed. Should such a measure he carried instrength and stability to the Union,—these be given distinctly to understand that the favors o to effect, to the full extent desired, it cumuot are the results which would rapidly develope the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or well be doubted but thet, for the first years of themselves, upon the consummation of the substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be its operation, a diminished revenue would be measure of annexation. In such event, I regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as collected, the supply of which would neceswill not doubt but that Mexico would find the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The sarily constitute a charge upoc the Treasury. her true interest to consist in meeting the ad- Government, through its revenue has, at all times Whether such a result would be desirable. it vances of this Government in a spirit of amity an important part to perform in connexion with the will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to deter-Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance mine. It may in general be asserted that, rafrom any other quarter; no sufficient ground and care, whether the country be involved in em- dical alterations in any system should rather exists for such complaint. We should inter- barrassments similar to those which it has had re- be brought about gradually, than by sudden fere in no respect with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the

that no greater taxes should be imposed than approval, the propriety of placing such ships have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjectthe pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjectthe Convention cancluded between the Unittion of the Government; and that whateve, the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance: while to the Convention concluded between the Unition of the Government; and that whateve, the navy will not escape your observation. have proposed in advance of annexation, to ed States and Mexico on the 20th of November exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. The application of steam to the purposes of have proposed in advance of annexation, to ed States and Mexico on the might have in Texas, would have been to Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican the exercise of a sound discrimination in the tensive steam marine as important in estimation of the articles to be taxed, which a have treated Texas, not as an independent Government; but, although urged thereto, selection of the articles to be taxed, which a ting the defences of the country. Fortunatepower, but as a mere dependency of Mexico, no action has yet been had on the subject; due regard to the public weal would at all ly, this may be attained by us to a great ex-This assumption could not have been acted nor has any answer been given which would times suggest to the Legislative mind. It tent without incurring any large amount of This assumption could not have been acted nor has any answer occur given on by the Executive, without setting at defion by the Executive, without setting at defiauthorize a favorable conclusion in the future. leaves the range of selection undefined; and expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged ance your own solemn declaration that that The Decree of September, 1843, in relasuch selection should always be made with in the transportation of the mails on our prin-

report for a full statement of the condition of

The accompanying report of the Secretary or dent in time of need, not only of private loans, rean of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, into two Bureaux. The sugjects, as The only remaining subject of regret is, that the now arranged, are incongruous, and require,

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organixation; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officer in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its can only expect aidfrom Congress, as its local lelaws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the attention, is the propp organization of an asylum slave-trade. A similar enactment on the for the insane, who may be found, from time to part of other nations would not fail to be at- time, sojourning wihin the District. Such course

tended by beefficial results. In consequence of the difficulties which to branches of the jubic service. For the neces-have existed in the way of securing titles for sities in this behalf, to hvite your particular attenyet been commenced towards the establishment of the Nany Yard at Memphis. So Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture worthy of your enosideration, whether Connested with the service is located at Boston; must be apparent to all.

conxentest to the hemp-growing region, In referring you to the accompanying in port of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued sause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact int, the affairs of the Department, for the last You years, have been so conducted as from its unaided resources, in common with every other interest, have once to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly \$00,000 existed against the Deportment, weich Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Derartment, on the 5th of March next, will be found, under the man- direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable ciragement of its present efficient head, free of cumstances by whi h we are surrounded. My debt or embarrassment, which could only happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits have been done by the observance and prac- me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this tice of the greatert vigilance ane economy. state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor dest The laws have contemplated, throughout, to bo short lived, and that measures which have

exas. The war would thus be endless; or, quest made by war. No integer that the come to be stray agant appropriations to ob- and a larger discretion is now left to the Green to the complete the appropriation of Texas. Free jects, many of which may—and most pro- vernment. f Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be betand independent nersell, she asks to be received
and independent nersell, she asks to be received
consulted than in a peace with her neighand independent nersell, she asks to be received
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constitution. A fancied expediency is elethorizing the establishment of a line of steamors which would result in the establishment own decision, whether she shall be received vated above constitutional authority; and a ships regularly to ply between this country reckless and wasteful extravagance but too and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, The two Governments having already accertainly follows. The important power of for the transportation of the mail. The ex-The two Governments having aiready as certainty ionows. The important power ample of the British Government is well worgreed, through their respective organs, on the taxation, which, which exclused in the distribution of annexation, I would recommend their restricted form, is a burden on labor and protection that is respect. The belief adoption by Congress in the form of a joint duction; is resorted to under various pretexts is strongly entertained, that the emoluments adoption by Congress in the form of a joint duction, is resolved to finder various present arising from the transportation of mail matter binding on the two countries, when adopted which dictated its grant, and the extrava- to foreign countries, would operate of Taxas of Government stimulates individual an inducement to cause in the countries of world should have pronounced just and reabinding on the two countries, when enough the grant, and the grant, and the countries, would operate of itself as
onable. No negotiation upon that point in like manner by the Government of Texas. gance of Government stimulates individual an inducement to cause individual enterprise onable. No negotiation upon that point in like manner by the Government of Loads, games of description and the spirit of a wild and to undertake that branch of the task; and the correspondence ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all remuneration of the Care wind have been undertaken between the U.S. In order that the subject may be land the sented in all its bearings, the correspondence ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all remuneration of the Government would consider the sented in all its bearings, the correspondence ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all remuneration of the Government would consider the sented in all its bearings, the correspondence ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all remuneration of the Government would consider the sented in all its bearings, the correspondence ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all remuneration of the Government would consider the sented in all its bearings, the correspondence ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all remuneration of the Government would consider the sented in all its bearings. treaty. We should have had no right-no power which has taken place, in reference to it, in its unfortunate results. In view of such fasist in the addition readily made to our steam -no authority, to have conducted such a neno authority, to have conducted such a nethe United States. Texas, and Mexico, is axiom, founded in moral and political truth. employed. Should this contract the ships so mo authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, it would the United States, Texas, and Mexico, is axiom, founded in moral and political truth, employed. Should this suggestion meet your that no greater taxes should be imposed than approval, the propriety of what no greater taxes should be imposed than

it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable to our citizens in consequence of them. Executive can do no more than recommend security, to adopt a similar policy; and the ight of treating with an independent power, Questions growing out of the act of disarmthe general principles which should govern plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost. I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony

terized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government; and it will not, I trust, appear out of place, for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none -justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus, it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who, from time to time, have been drawn to the seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the ab-

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious ed, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot. however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvement which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the extenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only ensideration which can render them constitutional-the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too eattestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regreted should there be, at any time, ground to complin of neglect on the part of a community which, dtached as it is from the parental care of the state of Virginia and Maryland; gislature. Amongs the subjects which claim your is also demanded by onsiderations which apply

of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matter of no ordinary importance are urged toon you consideration.—
Shall I not be permitted to cognitude you on the happy auspices under whith you have assembled, and at the important charge in the condition of things which has occurred it he last three years! During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the seace of our country. have been settled and adjuted. A desolating and wasting war, with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquillity of the country, threatened by egitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Covernment, which had experienced a temporary embarressment, has had experienced a temporary embarressment, has season, were city are been replenished. A currency, nearly watering and a cost worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing: and the rapid growth of our cities, in every gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prospercy. I shall carry with me into retirement, the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object the ughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the people, norweakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Gov-JOHN TYLER,

WASSINGTON, December, 1844.